

## Impurity hardening in AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N by Si-doping

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The use of low-temperature deposited buffer layer [1] and the realization of conductivity control by Si-doping [2] and Mg-doping with special treatment [3] have led to fabricate several novel devices such as bright blue and green light emitting diodes and violet laser diodes. AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N/GaN hetero-junction is one of the most important structure in such devices, although crack generation caused by the lattice mismatch between AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N and GaN is one of the most serious problem in fabricating this structure. We found that crack generation does not only depend on thickness and alloy composition of the AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N layer, but also depend on Si concentration in AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N. It was also found that Si-doping induces hardening of AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N, which is so called impurity hardening effect.

Al<sub>0.1</sub>Ga<sub>0.9</sub>N:Si/GaN/LT-GaN/Sapphire with various Si concentrations [Si] were grown by metalorganic vapor phase epitaxy. SiH<sub>4</sub> was used as precursor of Si. [Si] in some samples was determined by SIMS, and that of the others was estimated from the SiH<sub>4</sub> flow rate during growth. Alloy composition in AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N was ex-situ determined by the high-resolution X-ray diffraction (XRD) using (0002) and (20 $\bar{2}$ 4) diffraction taking account of the effect of strain [4]. Biaxial stress and the growth rate was in-situ monitored by multi-beam optical stress sensor (MOSS) system [5], by which we can precisely determine the critical thickness ( $d_{\text{cri}}$ ) of the AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N at which cracks generate. Before cracking, AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N was grown under constant tensile stress.

Figure 1 shows dependence of the biaxial stress during growth of Al<sub>0.1</sub>Ga<sub>0.9</sub>N:Si on [Si]. Stress increases with increase of the [Si]: Strain of the AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N as measured by XRD is almost the same in these samples. These results undoubtedly show that impurity hardening occurred in AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N by Si-doping. Figure 2 shows the [Si] dependence of the  $d_{\text{cri}}$ . The  $d_{\text{cri}}$  drastically decrease with increase of [Si].

This finding is very important for the design and fabrication of novel devices based on AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N/GaN heterostructure. Effect of other impurity doping such as Mg in AlGa<sub>0.9</sub>N will be discussed.

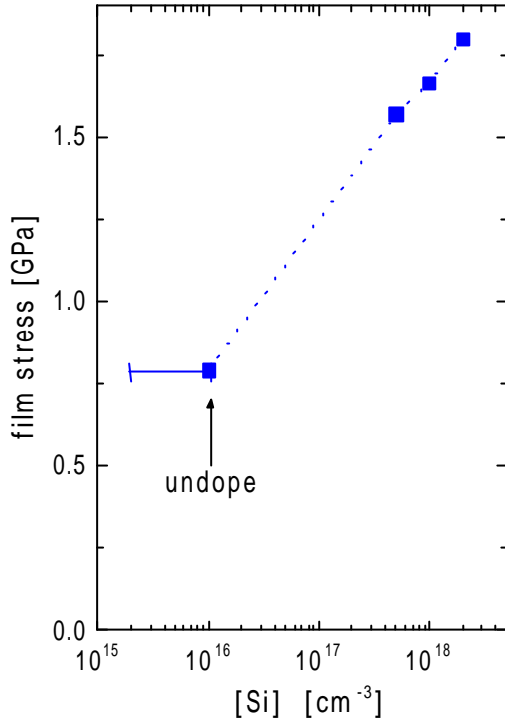


Fig.1 Dependence of film stress on [Si].

The film stress is the biaxial stress during growth of  $\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{Ga}_{0.9}\text{N}:\text{Si}$ .

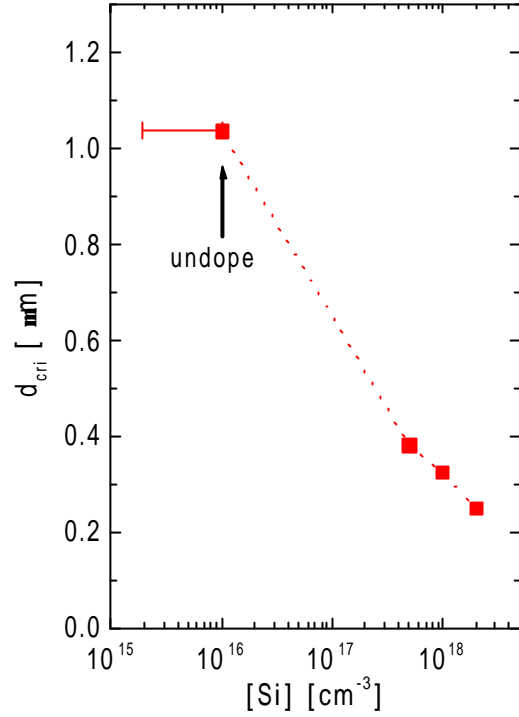


Fig.2 Dependence of  $d_{\text{cri}}$  on [Si]

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